

**Missouri Department
of Social Services**

**Division of
Youth Services**

Annual Report

Fiscal Year
1997

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ERRATA

The first line of the Fiscal Year 1997 Executive Summary: decreased should read *increased*.

FISCAL YEAR 1997 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Commitments to DYS *increased* by just under one percent between FY 1996 and FY 1997.
- Eighty-five percent of youths committed to DYS were boys.
- The average age of all youths committed was 15 years.
- The average DYS youth had attained 8.8 years of schooling.
- The percentage of youths committed for the most serious felonies remained the same from 1996 to 1997, while commitments for less serious felonies increased by 14 percent.
- The number of youths committed for status offenses decreased from 152 in 1996 to 149 in 1997, a drop of 2 percent.
- Fifty-six percent of all commitments were from a single-parent home.
- Ninety percent of all discharges from DYS custody were satisfactory.

**Division of Youth Services
Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1997**

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Missouri Department of Social Services Mission Statement

To maintain or improve the quality of life for the people of the state of Missouri by providing the best possible services to the public, with respect, responsiveness and accountability, which will enable individuals and families to better fulfill their potential.

Missouri Division of Youth Services Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Youth Services is to enable youth to fulfill their needs in a responsible manner within the context of and with respect for the needs of the family and the community.



MEL CARNAHAN
GOVERNOR

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Dear Reader:

The Division of Youth Services (DYS) is pleased to present to you our Annual Statistical Report. Statistical information found in this report reviews fiscal year 1997. This report provides pertinent statistics regarding the number and characteristics of the youth we serve.

During fiscal year 1997, the division received 1,301 court-committed youths, which is a slight increase from 1,291 the previous year. A dramatic increase in juvenile court diversion funding resulted in juvenile courts statewide serving 6,606 additional youths and diverting approximately 2,581 more youths. The division also served many non-committed youth in our day treatment and interstate compact programs.

We extend our appreciation to the Governor, the Missouri Legislature, the Department of Social Services, our DYS Advisory Board, and the many volunteers and friends of the division. Through their support, we have been able to enhance and extend the division's treatment services as well as make improvements to our facilities.

Very truly yours,

Mark D. Steward
Director

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OVERVIEW

The Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS) located in the Department of Social Services was created in 1974 by the Omnibus Reorganization Act. Throughout its 23 year history, DYS has been faced with the challenge of serving an increasing number of youth committed to its care. In order to meet this challenge, the division has continued to expand its array of services and has implemented additional community based services which provide placement alternatives for many youth. In addition to this, DYS has developed a case management system to ensure each youth is assessed in terms of both risk and need.

During fiscal year 1997, DYS allocated approximately \$4.6 million to 42 of the 45 juvenile courts statewide through the Juvenile Court Diversion (JCD) program. Some examples of the projects funded through JCD include family therapy, intensive supervision, counseling services, day treatment and victim compensation. Through the development of these diversion projects, youth receive intervention services locally and at-risk youth are often diverted from commitment to state custody.

Also during fiscal year 1997, site selection for eight new DYS residential facilities was completed. These facilities will add 247 residential beds, an increase of approximately 50% to the division's residential capacity. The following communities were chosen as the new sites: Mt. Vernon, Rich Hill, St. Joseph, Cabool, New Madrid, Hillsboro, St. Louis City, and Montgomery City. The facilities are slated for opening in the spring of 1999.

FISCAL YEAR 1997 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

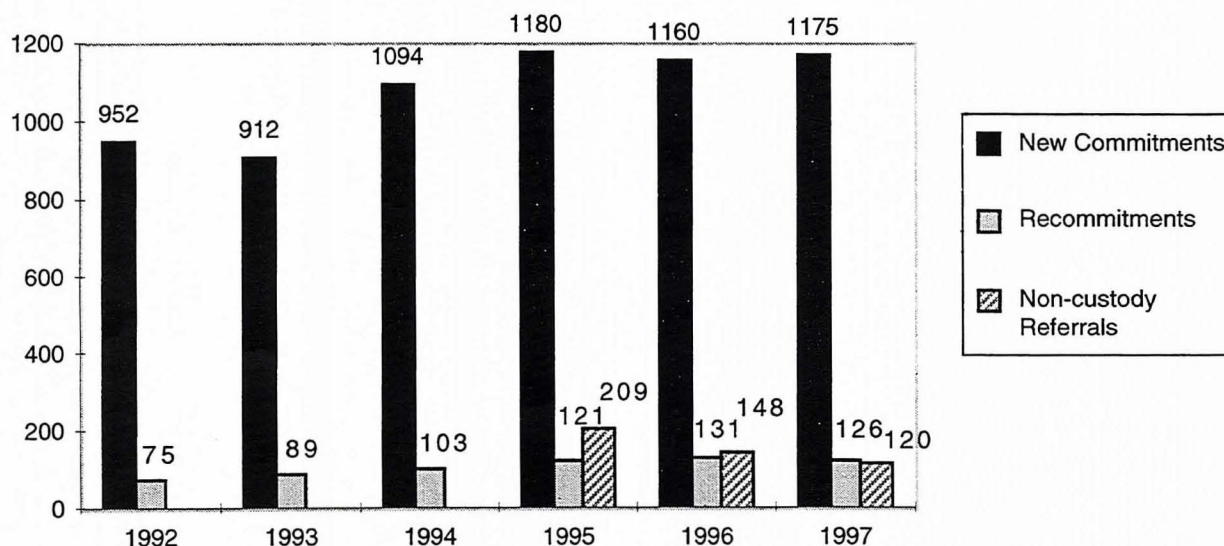
- Commitments to DYS decreased by just under one percent between FY 1996 and FY 1997.
- Eighty-five percent of youths committed to DYS were boys.
- The average age of all youths committed was 15 years.
- The average DYS youth had attained 8.8 years of schooling.
- The percentage of youths committed for the most serious felonies remained the same from 1996 to 1997, while commitments for less serious felonies increased by 14 percent.
- The number of youths committed for status offenses decreased from 152 in 1996 to 149 in 1997, a drop of 2 percent.
- Fifty-six percent of all commitments were from a single-parent home.
- Ninety percent of all discharges from DYS custody were satisfactory.

Total Commitments

A total of 1,301 Missouri youths were committed to the Division of Youth Services (DYS) during fiscal year (FY) 1997. This number marks just under a one percent increase in commitments from FY 1996, but a 27 percent increase over FY 1992. (Figure 1.)

Commitments to DYS custody are defined as all *new commitments* plus all *recommitments*. These commitments are considered *custody referrals*, where DYS is given legal and physical custody of a youth within its system. DYS also receives referrals from outside agencies like the juvenile courts and the Division of Family Services. These youths are considered *non-custody referrals* and are not formally committed to the custody of DYS. They can be placed in a community care setting, but cannot be placed in residential care.

Figure 1. Commitments: Fiscal Years 1992-1997



Commitments by Gender: New Commitments and Recommitments

Males accounted for 1,111, or 85 percent, of the total commitments to DYS in FY 1997. Females totaled 190, or 15 percent of the commitment population. (Table 1.)

New commitments increased by one percent from 1996 to 1997, while recommitments dropped by 4 percent. The overall recommitment rate has remained relatively steady over the past five years, ranging only from seven to ten percent of total commitments.

Table 1. Type of Commitments by Gender: 1996 and 1997

	New Commitments	Recommitments	TOTAL
FY 1996			
Males	976	124	1,100
Females	184	7	191
Total	1,160	131	1,291
FY 1997			
Males	993	118	1,111
Females	182	8	190
Total	1,175	126	1,301

Commitments by Region and Gender

Males make up the larger portion of youths committed in every region, ranging from 85 percent in the Northwest and Southeast regions to 88 percent in the Southwest. The St. Louis region also posted the highest total commitments in FY 1997. It took in 29 percent of all DYS commitments, or 372 youths, while all the other regions accepted 20 percent or less each. (Figure 2. and Figure 3.)

Figure 2. Commitments by Region and Gender

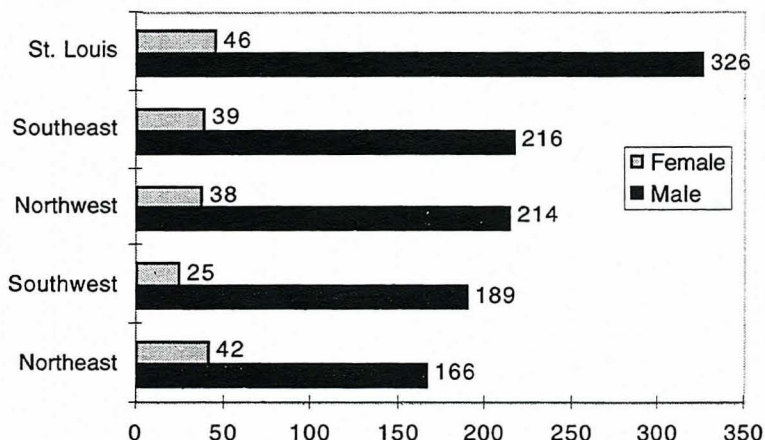
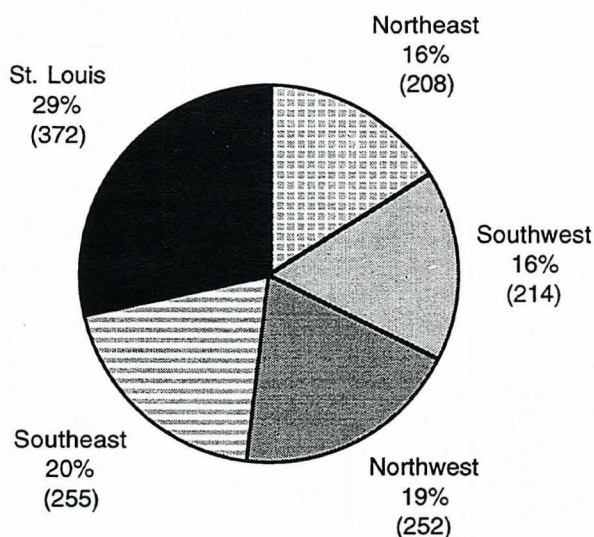


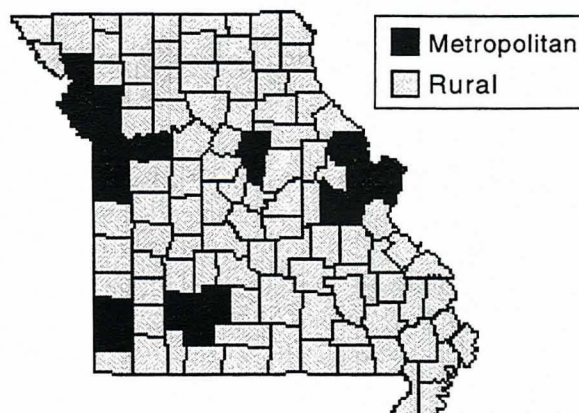
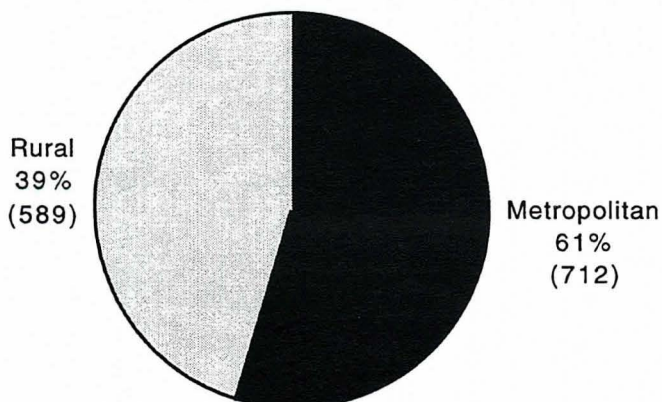
Figure 3. Percent of Commitments by Region



Commitments by Residence

Youths committed to DYS during FY 1997 were more likely to have come from a metropolitan area than from a rural one. Those areas included in the metropolitan category for DYS are the counties of Andrew, Boone, Buchanan, Cass, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jasper, Lafayette, Lincoln, Newton, Platte, St. Charles, St. Louis County, St. Louis City, and Webster. These counties are defined as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas because each contains at least one major U.S. Census tract. Only 39 percent of youths committed to DYS were from rural areas. (Figure 4.)

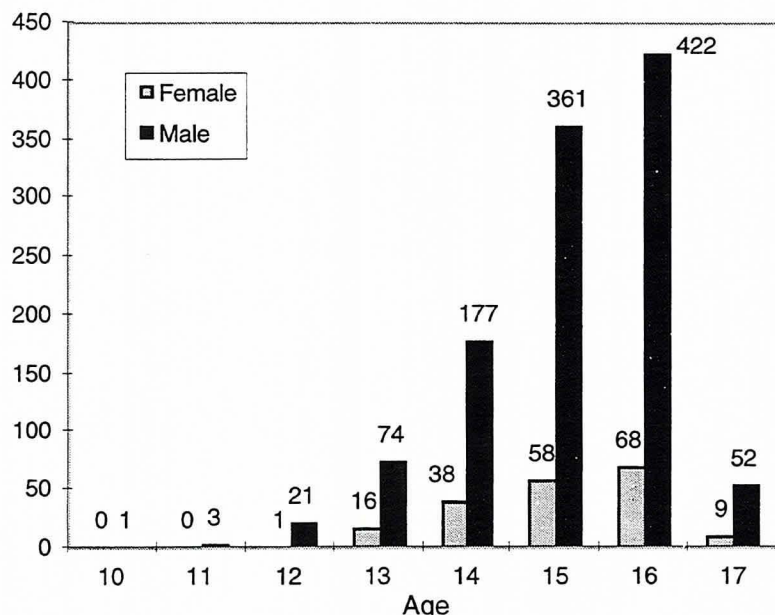
Figure 4. Percent of Commitments by Type of Residence



Commitments by Age and Gender

Nine percent of the youths committed to DYS in FY 1997 were ages 12 or 13. Youths age 14 made up another 17 percent; 15 year olds 32 percent; and 16 year olds 38 percent. (Table 2.)

Figure 5. Commitments by Age and Gender

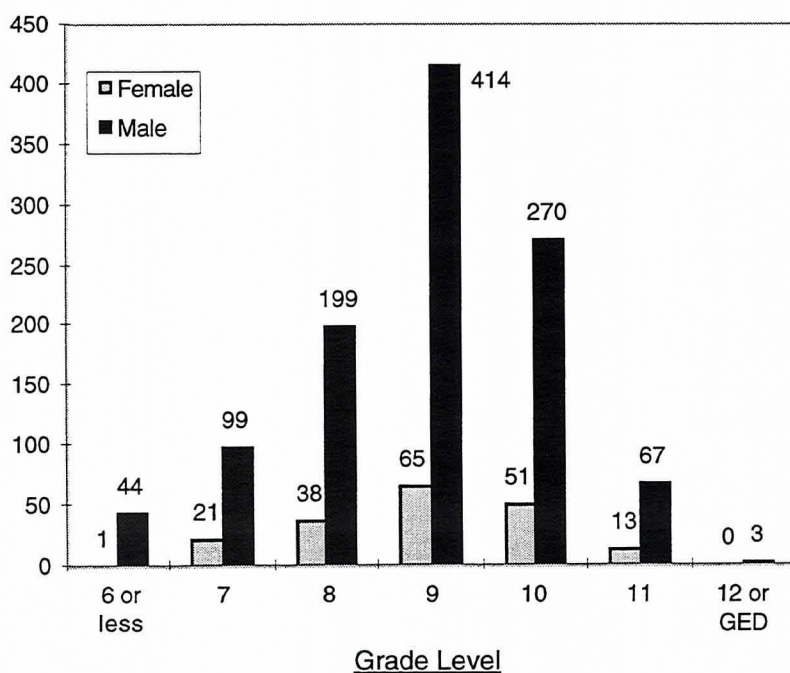


The numbers of both males and females committed to DYS increases from ages 12 to 16, and drops for age 17. (Figure 5.)

Table 2. Commitments by Age and Gender

Age	%of Female	%of Male	%of All
10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	0	2	2
13	1	6	7
14	3	14	17
15	4	28	32
16	5	32	37
17	1	4	5
Total	14	86	100

Figure 6. Commitments by Gender and Grade Level*



* Information on Grade Level was missing for 16 youths.

Commitments by Grade Level

Forty-five youths, or about three percent of all commitments, had only entered the sixth grade or less upon entering the DYS system. Eighty percent of the FY 1997 commitments had entered eighth, ninth, or tenth grade. One student was committed having begun the twelfth grade and two were working on their General Equivalency Degree (GED).

It is generally assumed that a student will complete his or her high school education within four years, around the age of eighteen. Most DYS youths committed in 1996 were found to be about one year behind this schedule.

Commitments by Race and Gender

Over half (59 percent) of the commitments to DYS in FY 1997 were white males. Minority males made up the next largest group of commitments with 27 percent. Females made up a small percentage of total commitments. White females were 11 percent of total commitments; minority females, four percent. (Figure 7.)

Table 3. Commitments by Race and Gender

<u>Group</u>	<u>Commitments</u>
Minority Male	348
Minority Female	49
White Male	763
White Female	141
TOTAL	1,301

While the number of commitments for white youth were higher than those of minority youth, a disproportionately large number of minorities entered DYS in 1997. While minority youth constitute only 16 percent of the Missouri youth population ages 12 to 17, they accounted for 31 percent of DYS commitments. (Table 4.)

When broken down into gender categories within race, minority males make up eight percent of all Missouri youth, and accounted for 27 percent of DYS commitments. White male youths, 43 percent of the youth population, made up 59 percent of commitments.

Figure 7. Percent of Commitments by Race and Gender

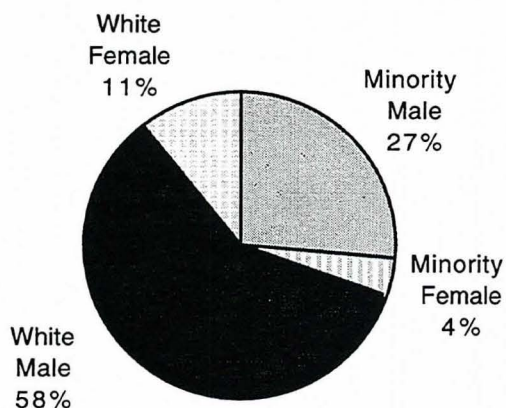


Table 4. Missouri Youth Population: Ages 12-17 as of 07/01/97*

<u>Race</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	206,221 (43%)	194,561 (40%)	400,782 (83%)
Minority	40,700 (9%)	39,510 (8%)	80,210 (17%)
TOTAL	246,921 (52%)	234,071 (48%)	480,992 (100%)

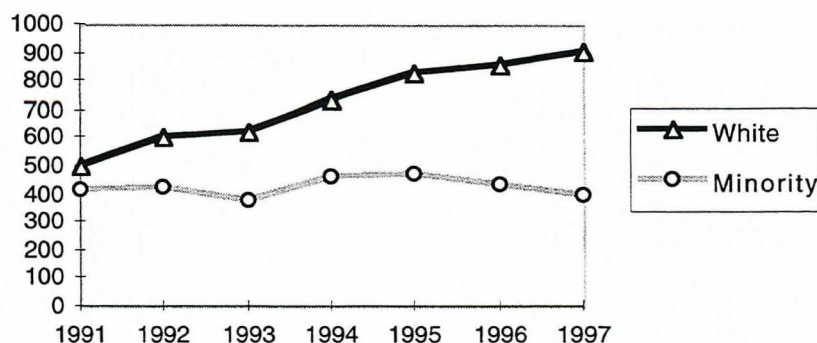
* Estimates according to Missouri State Demographer's office.

Commitments of white youths increased by three percent, from 859 in FY 1996 to 904 in FY 1997. Commitments of minority youths decreased by eight percent (from 432 to 397) over the same period. (Table 5.) Over the past six years, commitments of white youths have been increasing, while those of minority youths have remained somewhat steady. (Figure 8.)

Table 5. Commitments by Race and Year

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Minority</u>
1991	504	413
1992	606	421
1993	619	382
1994	734	463
1995	833	468
1996	859	432
1997	904	397

Figure 8. Trend of Commitments for Race by Fiscal Year

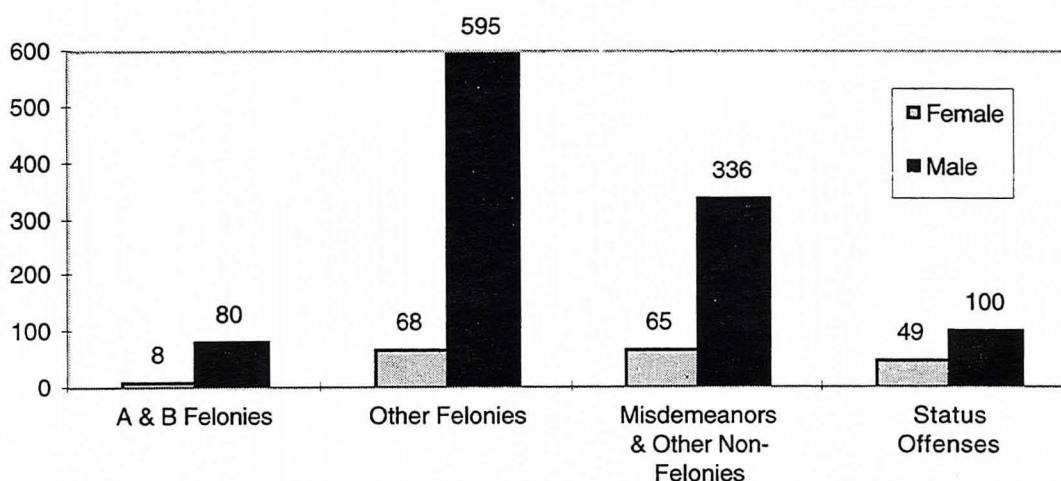


Commitments by Offense Type and Gender

Youths were most likely to be committed to DYS for committing "Other Felonies", that is a C, D, or unspecified type of felony offense. These types of felonies often include property offenses, theft, and drug crimes. Fifty-one percent of commitments were for this category. The next largest group, 31 percent, was "Misdemeanors & Other Non-Felonies", which includes all misdemeanors and minor offenses such as probation violations and custody escapes. Major felonies, or "A & B Felonies" made up only seven percent of commitments. Murder, rape, arson, and assault are included in this category. All other commitments, 11 percent, are included in the "Status Offenses" category, which includes truancy and curfew violations. (Figure 9.)

Males tended to be committed to DYS for more serious crimes than females. "Other Felonies" had the highest number of male offenders while "Misdemeanors & Other Non-Felonies" had the largest number of female offenders.

Figure 9. Commitments by Offense Type and Gender



Commitments by Offense Type and Fiscal Year

While overall number of commitments decreased between FY 1996 and FY 1997, percent changes within offense type category were mixed. The "Other Felonies" category increased by fourteen percent; "Misdemeanors & Other Non-Felonies" decreased by fifteen percent, and "Status Offenses" went down three percent. After a large drop in 1996 of 38 percent, commitments for "A & B Felonies" remained the unchanged for 1997. (Table 6.)

Table 6. Commitments by Offense Type: FY 1996 and FY 1997

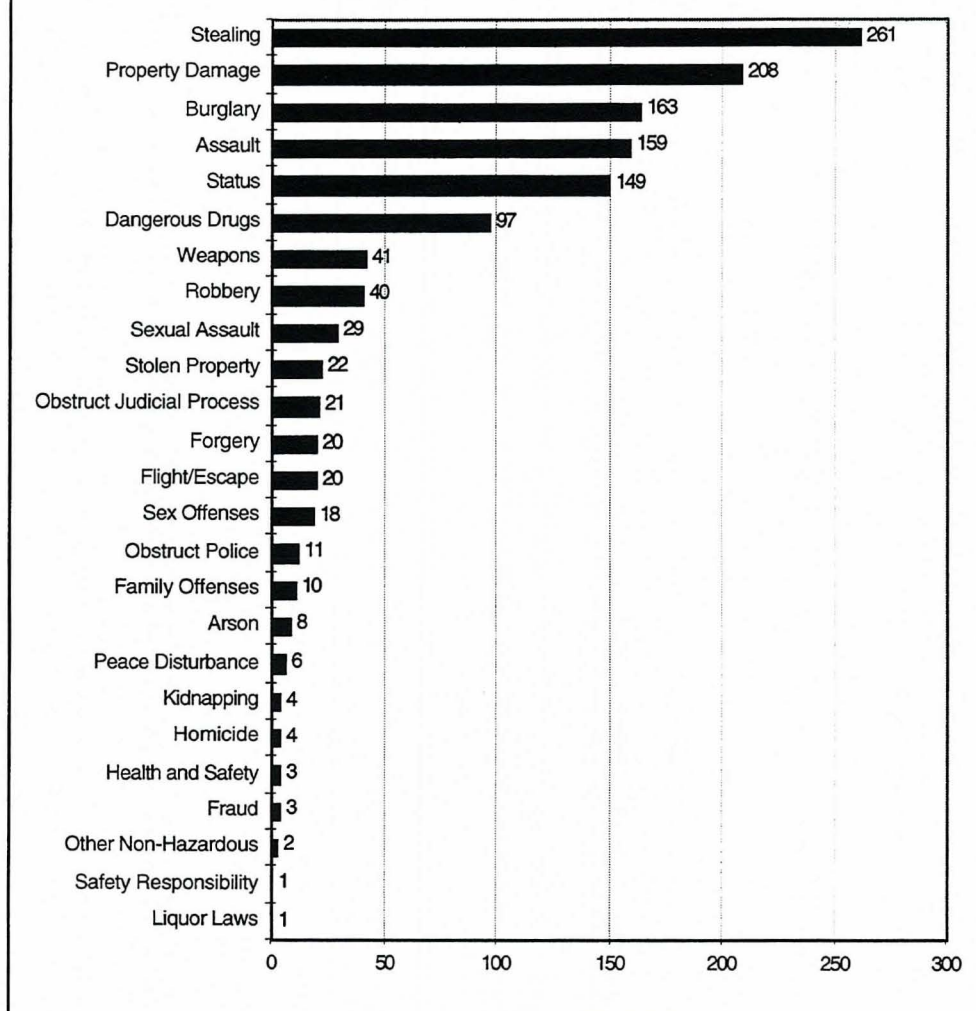
	1996	1997	% change
A & B Felonies	88	88	0%
Other Felonies	580	663	+14%
Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies	471	401	-15%
Status Offenses	152	149	-3%

Commitments by Offense Category

Stealing, Burglary and Property Damage top the list as the most common reasons for why a youth was committed to DYS in FY 1997. These three categories alone comprise nearly fifty percent of all commitments. Crimes

like Homicide, Arson, Kidnapping, and Sexual Assault (which includes rape) make up a small proportion of all commitments. Together, these four categories equalled less than four percent in FY 1997. (Figure 10.)

Figure 10. Commitments by Offense Category



The category of Stealing includes theft of property while Burglary involves unlawful entry of a building with the intent of committing a crime. Sexual Assault includes forcible and statutory rape or sodomy. Sex Offenses are crimes like sexual misconduct and molestation. Other Non-Hazardous includes things like leaving the scene of an accident, removing muffler, and parking in handicap zones.

In recent years, some specific types of juvenile crime have gained much recognition. Some of the categories to which scrutiny have been given are crimes against persons, sexual offenses, and violent crimes. Legislation, including the Juvenile Crime Bill of 1995 and the Safe Schools Act passed in 1996, have been passed dealing specifically with these types of violations.

Table 7 shows the number of youth committed to DYS over the last three years for these types of crimes. The categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive because some offenses have been placed in more than one category in the statutes. For complete listings of crimes included in these categories, see RSMO chapters 160, 565, and 566.

Table 7. Commitments by Special Category and Year

	1995	1996	1997
Crimes Against Person	205	182	167
Sexual Offenses	24	42	40
"Safe Schools" Crimes	313	260	272

Family Constellation

Over half of all the commitments to DYS in FY 1996 were youths from a single-parent home (56 percent). Only 20 percent of all commitments came from intact households where both biological parents were present. (Figure 10.)

When this data is split out by race, small differences can be seen. Minority youths had slightly higher chances of coming from a single-parent or other relative home. White youths had higher chances of coming from an intact family or stepparent setting than did minority youths.

Table 8. Family Constellation*

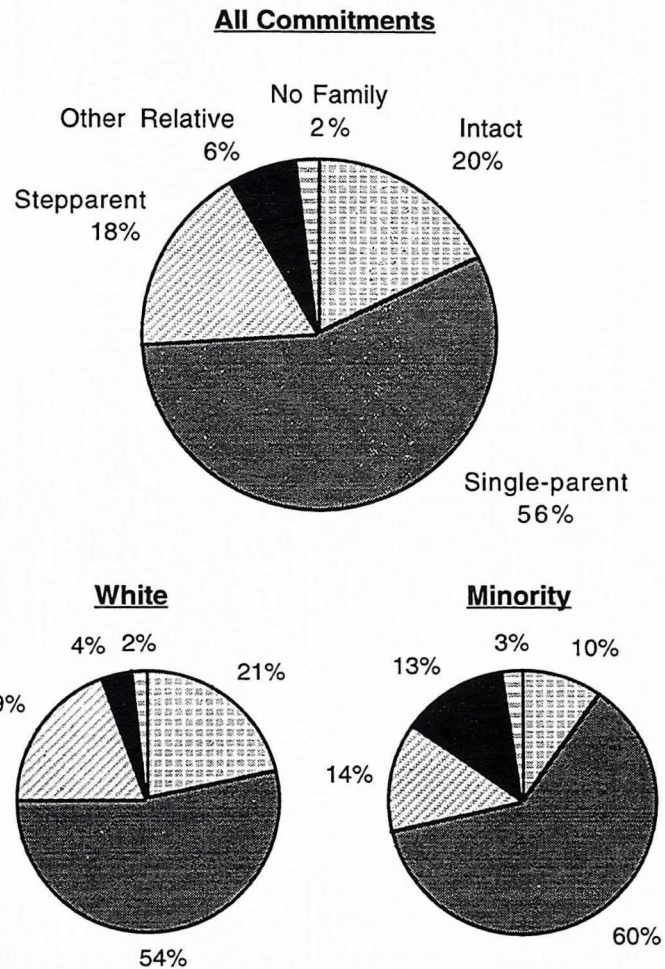
Type	White	Minority	All
Intact	192	38	230
Single-parent	483	241	724
Stepparent	175	53	228
Other Relative	32	50	82
No Family	17	10	27
Total	899	392	1,291

*Family Constellation data missing for 10 youths.

Table 9. Discharges from Custody

TOTAL DISCHARGES	1,150
Satisfactory	
Satisfactory	636
Marginal	216
From Institution	38
Federal Service	29
Over Eighteen	23
Other	61
Total	1,003
Unsatisfactory	
Unsatisfactory	70
Recommitment	51
Aftercare Runaway	17
Dropped from Rolls	5
Direct Unsatisfactory	1
Total	144
Other	
Death	3

Figure 11. Commitments by Family Constellation



Discharges from DYS Custody

A total of 1,150 youths were discharged from DYS custody during FY 1997. Ninety percent of these discharges were categorized as satisfactory, while ten percent were considered unsatisfactory. (Table 8.)

In Table 8, "Other" under the major category "Satisfactory" includes incoming interstate placement youths whose cases are closed, and youths that are transferred back to the juvenile courts. An unsatisfactory discharge may include situations where the youth was rearrested or the court reasserted jurisdiction.

Community Care Services

Community care is a network of interacting programs and services that offer assistance and supervision to both committed and non-committed DYS youths. Direct placement into community care provides an alternative to residential care. Community care services are also offered to committed youths after release from a residential facility. These services work to reduce or eliminate factors that might have contributed to past law or status offenses by the youth. Table 9 lists all the different types of community care services offered by the Division of Youth Services.

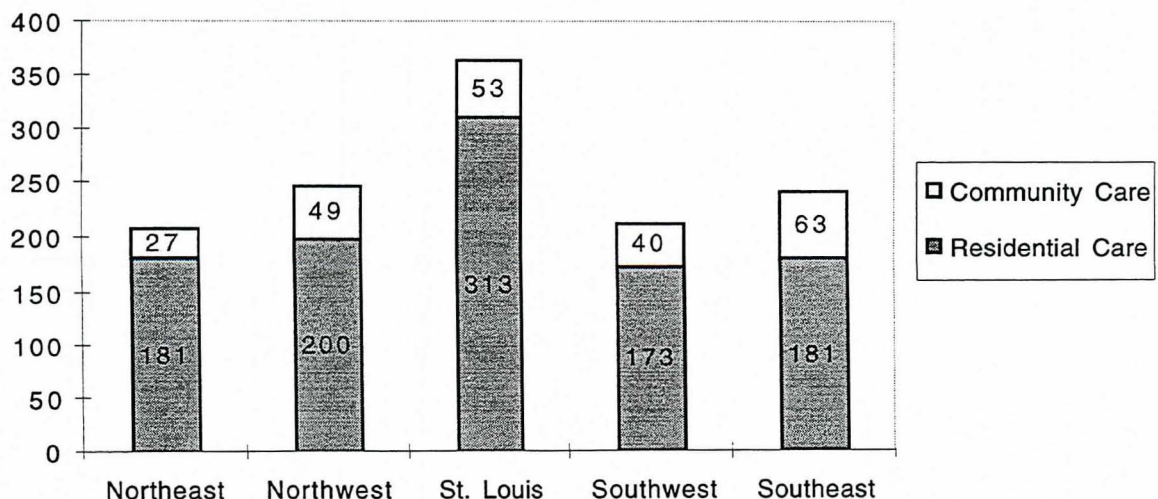
Table 10. Types of Community Care Services

Community Reparation	Independent Living
Contractual Care	Individual Counseling
Day Treatment	Intensive Case Supervision
Education	Job Placement
Family Preservation	Mentor Services
Family Therapy-DYS	Proctor Care
Family Therapy-Purchased	Shelter-Emergency
Foster Care	Shelter-Temporary
Group Counseling	

Youth Placed into Community Care by Region

Sixteen-percent (232) of the DYS-committed youths were initially placed into community care status. Another 81 percent (1,048) were initial residential care placements. Twenty one youth were still awaiting placement on the last day of the fiscal year. The Northwest region served 19 percent of its' initial placements as community care clients. Eighteen percent of the Southeast region's clients were community care placements. In the St. Louis region, 16 percent of clients were community care placements; 15 percent in the Northeast region; and 13 percent in the Southwest. Figure 11 shows the total number of clients served in each region by placement type. Non-custody referrals received from outside agencies are not included. Twenty-one youth were as yet not placed on the last day of the fiscal year.

Figure 12. Community Care Clients by Region and Initial Placement Type



Juvenile Court Diversion

Implemented in the late 1970's, the Juvenile Court Diversion program is designed to encourage development of services to youths at a local level while diverting them from being committed to DYS. The initial diversion program was directed at the rural areas of the state where limited resources did not allow the development of programs for youth. In recent years, however, urban areas have been involved in the diversion programs as well.

Juvenile Court Diversion is a grant-in-aid program in which an annual announcement encourages juvenile courts to submit project proposals. The division's administrative staff rank project requests based on guideline compliance, need feasibility, previous experience of the project, and other factors. In FY 1997, 93 percent (42) of the juvenile courts received funding from the Juvenile Court Diversion program. Projects funded in FY 1997 included intensive supervision, community group counseling, individual and family counseling, educational tutoring, sexual offender treatment, day treatment services, and purchase of residential care.

The Juvenile Court Diversion projects are intended to divert the less serious offenders from DYS and allow the courts to work with these youths and their families in their home communities. In FY 1997 it was reported by the juvenile courts that 2,581 youths were diverted from the division at an annual cost of \$1,395 per youth. In addition, diversion projects provided services to over 6,606 youths referred to participating juvenile courts.

Case Management

Over the past several years, DYS has developed a statewide case management system. Case management provides assessment and treatment planning along with the utilization and coordination of services. Supervision of youth on aftercare is also provided for each youth and family through case management. Service coordinators are responsible for providing case management to all youth in the custody of DYS.

A risk assessment tool assists the case managers in determining the most appropriate services for a youth. The assessment takes into account all pertinent factors involving the youth's history of delinquency while identifying their general treatment needs. Following the initial assessment, service coordinators write individual treatment plans indicating specific needs of each youth. Throughout a youth's stay in the division, the service coordinator acts as a counselor to help the youth access needed services as determined in the treatment plan, and as the primary advocate for the youth and his or her family.

Interstate Compact on Juveniles

Pursuant to RSMo. Chapter 219.016, the Division of Youth Services administers the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ). The ICJ provides courtesy supervision for adjudicated delinquent youths who are residing in Missouri while under probation or parole conditions from another state. The ICJ also returns juvenile absconders, escapees, and runaways to their legal custodians.

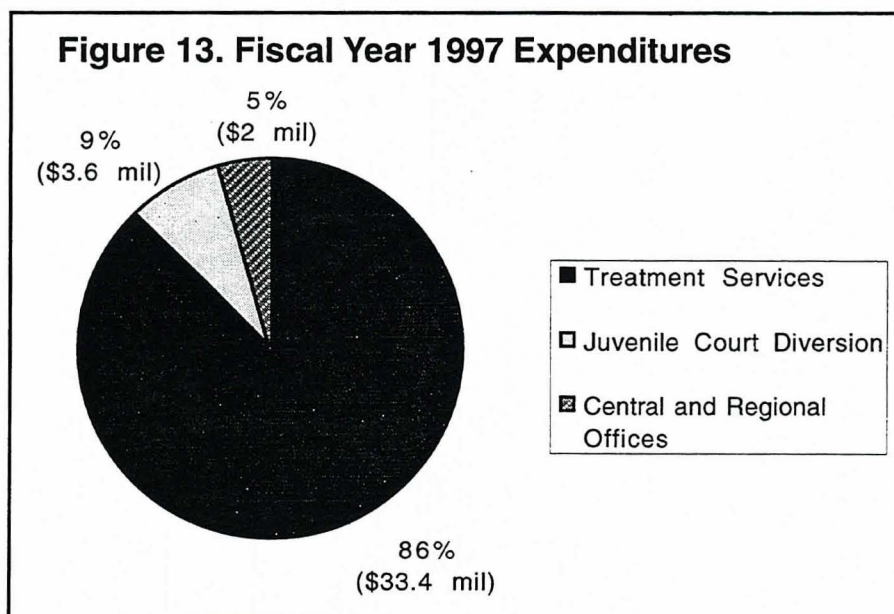
NA = Not Applicable

Table 11. ICJ Cases

Supervision/Type	Number of Cases Opened	Number of Cases Closed
By Missouri for other States		
Probation	124	98
Parole	51	22
Runaways	59	NA
Absconder/Escapees	42	NA
By other States for Missouri		
Probation	16	11
Parole	19	8
Runaways	15	NA
Absconders/Escapees	30	NA

Fiscal Year 1997 Expenditures

DYS expenditures were \$39 million in FY 1997. The largest part of the total DYS budget was devoted to treatment services, with much smaller amounts for prevention and administration. In 1997, only five percent of total expenditures went toward administration, that is, the Central and Regional offices. Nine percent was awarded to various Juvenile Court Diversion projects for prevention services and activities. The remaining 86 percent of the budget was used for treatment services. (Figure 13.)



Residential Program Costs

Table 12. Residential Program Costs		
Program	Per Diem	Annual Cost per Bed
Community Based Programs	\$91.51	\$33,402
Intermediate Care Programs	\$96.37	\$35,173
Secure Care Programs	\$118.26	\$43,166

Table 12 provides a breakdown of residential program costs. Per diem costs and annual costs are highest for secure care programs. In the secure care setting, higher staff-to-youth ratios push up costs. Community based programs are the least costly at an average of \$91.51 per day.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 1997

A & B Type Felonies

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Fel-A	Murder 1st Degree	2	0	2
Fel-A	Murder 2nd Degree	0	1	1
Fel-A	Robbery 1st	21	1	22
Fel-A	Assault 1st Degree w/ physical injury	4	1	5
Fel-A	Trafficking in Drugs Near School	4	1	5
Fel-A	Trafficking in Drugs Near Public Housing	1	0	1
Fel-A	Trafficking in Drugs 1st Degree	1	0	1
Fel-A	Trafficking in Drugs 2nd Degree	1	0	1
Fel-B	Robbery 2nd Degree	14	1	15
Fel-B	Assault 1st Degree	4	0	4
Fel-B	Assault Police 2nd Degree	0	1	1
Fel-B	Burglary 1st Degree	21	0	21
Fel-B	Kidnapping from Facility	0	1	1
Fel-B	Arson 1st Degree	0	1	1
Fel-B	Distributing, Deliver Controlled Sub.	7	0	7
Total A & B Type Felonies		80	8	88

All Other Felonies

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Fel-C	Involuntary Manslaughter	1	0	1
Fel-C	Sexual Assault 1st Degree	3	0	3
Fel-C	Statutory Sodomy 2nd Degree	1	0	1
Fel-C	Deviant Sexual Assault 1st Degree	2	0	2
Fel-C	Assault 2nd Degree	37	2	39
Fel-C	Burglary 2nd Degree	130	4	134
Fel-C	Stealing	111	17	128
Fel-C	Stealing of Motor Vehicle	16	2	18
Fel-C	Felonious Restraint	3	0	3
Fel-C	Arson 2nd Degree	2	1	3
Fel-C	Forgery	10	8	18
Fel-C	Possess Forging Instrument	1	0	1
Fel-C	Sexual Abuse	1	0	1
Fel-C	Tampering 1st Degree Utility	4	0	4
Fel-C	Tampering 1st Degree	67	5	72
Fel-C	Tampering 1st Degree Car, Plane, Boat	26	5	31
Fel-C	Receive Stolen Property over \$150	14	1	15
Fel-C	Abuse of Child	1	0	1

All Other Felonies (cont.)

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Fel-C	Child Molestation 1st Degree	5	0	5
Fel-C	Tampering w/Victim or Witness	1	0	1
Fel-C	Carrying Concealed Weapon	8	1	9
Fel-C	Possess Illegal Weapon	1	0	1
Fel-C	Possess Controlled Sub.	36	3	39
Fel-C	Possess Marijuana less than 5 grams	1	0	1
Fel-D	Assault w/Watercraft 2nd Degree	0	1	1
Fel-D	Assault on School Property	8	1	9
Fel-D	Possess Burglary Tools	1	0	1
Fel-D	Remove Baggage from Bus	1	0	1
Fel-D	Knowingly Burning or Exploding	2	1	3
Fel-D	Fraudulent Use Credit Device over \$150	2	0	2
Fel-D	Incest	1	1	2
Fel-D	Tampering 2nd Degree	4	0	4
Fel-D	Property Damage 1st Degree	10	5	12
Fel-D	Escape from Confinement	1	0	1
Fel-D	Attempt Escape from Custody	1	1	2
Fel-D	Attempt Escape from Confinement	7	0	7
Fel-D	Unlawful Use of Weapon	21	5	26
Fel-D	Mfg. Imitation Drug	3	0	3
Fel	Rape w/ Weapon	1	0	1
Fel	Rape	3	0	3
Fel	Statutory Rape	7	0	7
Fel	Forcible Sodomy	8	0	8
Fel	Statutory Sodomy 1st Degree	3	0	3
Fel	Sexual Assault-Other	1	0	1
Fel	Robbery-Other	3	0	3
Fel	Assault-Felony-Other	4	0	4
Fel	Burglary-Other	5	2	7
Fel	Stealing-Felony Other	6	0	6
Fel	Arson-Felony-Other	1	0	1
Fel	Forgery	1	0	1
Fel	Sex Offenses	4	0	4
Fel	Property Damage	3	0	3
Fel	Armed Criminal Action	1	0	1
Fel	Weapons	1	0	1
Fel	Dangerous Drugs	1	0	1
Total All Other Felonies		595	68	663

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 1997

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Mis-A	Assault 3rd Degree			
	Physical Injury	13	5	18
Mis-A	Assault of Police			
	3rd Degree	3	1	4
Mis-A	Stealing	85	17	102
Mis-A	Writing Bad Check			
	under \$150	0	1	1
Mis-A	Sexual Misconduct			
	1st Degree	10	0	10
Mis-A	Tampering 2nd Degree	22	5	27
Mis-A	Receive Stolen Property	7	0	7
Mis-A	Molesting Child 2nd Degree	1	0	1
Mis-A	Resisting Arrest for			
	Misdemeanor	7	2	9
Mis-A	Attempt Escape While			
	in Custody	1	0	1
Mis-A	Tamper w/Victim or Witness	1	0	1
Mis-A	Violate Probation/Parole	6	1	7
Mis-A	Possess Marijuana			
	Less than 35g	21	2	23
Mis-A	Unlawful Use of Drug			
	Paraphernalia	6	0	6
Mis-A	Possess Imitation Drug	4	0	4
Mis-A	Animal Abuse	1	0	1
Mis-A	Leaving Scene of Accident	0	2	2
Mis-B	Property Damage			
	2nd Degree	24	4	28
Mis-B	Trespassing / 1st Degree	12	0	12
Mis-B	Trespassing on Marked			
	Property	1	0	1
Mis-B	Making False Report	2	0	2
Mis-B	Interference w/ Legal			
	Process	9	1	10
Mis-B	Unlawful Use of Weapon	2	0	2
Mis-B	Sale of Drug Paraphernalia	1	0	1
Mis-B	Peace Disturbance			
	1st Degree	4	1	5
Mis-B	Inhale Solvent	1	1	2
Mis-B	Failure to Report Accident	1	0	1
Mis-C	Sexual Misconduct			
	3rd Degree	1	0	1
Mis-C	Assault 3rd Degree	54	11	65
Mis	Assault-Misdemeanor			
	Other	7	2	9
Mis	Stealing-Misdemeanor			
	Other	4	2	6

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies (cont.)

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Mis	Property Damage	8	0	8
Mis	Family Offenses	2	1	3
Mis	Flight/Escape			
	Misdemeanor-Other	5	4	9
Mis	Failure to Appear	1	0	1
Mis	Nonpayment of Fine	1	0	1
Mis	Weapons-Misdemeanor			
	Other	1	0	1
Mis	Dangerous Drugs	4	0	4
Mis	Purchase of Liquor by Minor	0	1	1
Mis	Peace Disturbance	1	0	1
Infr	Trespass 2nd Degree	3	0	3
Total Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies		336	65	401

Status Offenses

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Stat	Truancy	32	19	51
Stat	Beyond Parental Control	30	15	45
Stat	Absent from Home	15	9	24
Stat	Behavior Injurious to Self	16	3	19
Stat	Status Offenses	1	0	1
Stat	Curfew Violation	2	2	4
Stat	Relief of Custody	4	1	5
Total Status Offenses		100	49	149

Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit and County: Fiscal Year 1997

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Circuit #1	Clark	1	1	2	Circuit #15	Lafayette	0	0	0
	Schuyler	3	0	3		Saline	3	0	3
	Scotland	2	1	3		Subtotal	3	0	3
	Subtotal	6	2	8	Circuit #16	Jackson	64	12	76
Circuit #2	Adair	2	0	2	Circuit #17	Cass	12	1	13
	Knox	0	0	0		Johnson	3	1	4
	Lewis	2	0	2		Subtotal	15	2	17
	Subtotal	4	0	4	Circuit #18	Cooper	4	1	5
Circuit #3	Grundy	5	0	5		Pettis	16	4	20
	Harrison	3	1	4		Subtotal	20	5	25
	Mercer	1	0	1		Circuit #19	Cole	14	1
	Putnam	2	0	2	Circuit #20	Franklin	14	1	15
Circuit #4	Subtotal	11	1	12	Gasconade	2	0	2	
	Atchison	0	0	0	Osage	1	0	1	
	Gentry	0	0	0	Subtotal	17	1	18	
	Holt	0	0	0	Circuit #21	St. Louis County	75	9	84
Circuit #5	Nodaway	0	0	0	Circuit #22	St. Louis City	139	19	158
	Worth	0	0	0	Circuit #23	Jefferson	56	8	64
	Subtotal	0	0	0	Circuit #24	Madison	6	0	6
	Andrew	0	0	0	St. Francois	16	2	18	
Circuit #6	Buchanan	23	1	24	Ste. Genevieve	11	4	15	
	Subtotal	23	1	24	Washington	5	1	6	
	Platte	14	1	15	Subtotal	38	7	45	
	Clay	66	9	75	Circuit #25	Maries	1	0	1
Circuit #7	Carroll	4	0	4	Phelps	7	0	7	
Circuit #8	Ray	8	6	14	Pulaski	12	4	16	
	Subtotal	12	6	18	Texas	10	2	12	
	Chariton	0	1	1	Subtotal	30	6	36	
	Linn	1	0	1	Circuit #26	Camden	5	1	6
Circuit #9	Sullivan	1	0	1	Laclede	5	4	9	
	Subtotal	2	1	3	Miller	11	1	12	
	Marion	12	4	16	Moniteau	3	1	4	
	Monroe	0	1	1	Morgan	4	1	5	
Circuit #10	Ralls	0	1	1	Subtotal	28	8	36	
	Subtotal	12	6	18	Circuit #27	Bates	5	0	5
	St. Charles	51	10	61	Henry	3	0	3	
	Audrain	5	1	6	St. Clair	1	0	1	
Circuit #11	Montgomery	3	0	3	Subtotal	9	0	9	
	Warren	8	3	11	Circuit #28	Barton	2	0	2
	Subtotal	16	4	20	Cedar	1	0	1	
	Boone	22	2	24	Dade	2	1	3	
Circuit #12	Callaway	7	3	10	Vernon	3	0	3	
	Subtotal	29	5	34	Subtotal	8	1	9	
	Howard	0	0	0	Circuit #29	Jasper	43	7	50
	Randolph	2	3	5					
Circuit #13	Subtotal	2	3	5					

Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit and County: Fiscal Year 1997

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Circuit #30	Benton	0	0	0	Circuit #39	Barry	7	0	7
	Dallas	1	0	1		Lawrence	9	2	11
	Hickory	2	0	2		Stone	2	0	2
	Polk	7	0	7		Subtotal	18	2	20
	Webster	11	1	12	Circuit #40	McDonald	4	3	7
	Subtotal	21	1	22		Newton	5	0	5
Circuit #31	Greene	64	9	73		Subtotal	9	3	12
Circuit #32	Bollinger	3	3	6	Circuit #41	Macon	0	0	0
	Cape Girardeau	32	4	36		Shelby	0	0	0
	Perry	1	0	1		Subtotal	0	0	0
	Subtotal	36	7	43	Circuit #42	Crawford	11	2	13
Circuit #33	Mississippi	19	8	27		Dent	4	1	5
	Scott	13	4	17		Iron	7	0	7
	Subtotal	32	12	44		Reynolds	1	0	1
Circuit #34	New Madrid	7	0	7		Wayne	4	0	4
	Pemiscot	12	1	13		Subtotal	27	3	30
	Subtotal	19	1	20	Circuit #43	Caldwell	3	0	3
Circuit #35	Dunklin	17	2	19		Clinton	0	4	4
	Stoddard	2	0	2		Daviess	0	0	0
	Subtotal	19	2	21		De Kalb	1	0	1
Circuit #36	Butler	5	1	6		Livingston	1	1	2
	Ripley	4	0	4		Subtotal	5	5	10
	Subtotal	9	1	10	Circuit #44	Douglas	2	0	2
Circuit #37	Carter	0	0	0		Ozark	1	0	1
	Howell	9	0	9		Wright	3	1	4
	Oregon	0	0	0		Subtotal	6	1	7
	Shannon	0	0	0	Circuit #45	Lincoln	16	3	19
	Subtotal	9	0	9		Pike	5	4	9
Circuit #38	Christian	4	0	4		Subtotal	21	7	28
	Taney	5	1	6					
	Subtotal	9	1	10	TOTAL		1,111	190	1,301

Appendix C. Facility Utilization: Fiscal Year 1997

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>	<u>Total Exits From Facility During FY 1997</u>	<u>Number of Youths in Facility on 06/30/97</u>	<u>Total Youths Served in Facility During FY 1997*</u>
Babler Lodge	20	69	20	89
Bissell Hall	20	27	25	52
Camp Avery	20	42	23	65
Camp Avery 90-Day	10	46	9	55
Community Learning Center	10	13	7	20
Cornerstone	10	23	10	33
Datema House	10	27	10	37
Delmina Woods	20	30	11	41
Delmina Woods Alternative Group	10	17	10	27
Fort Bellefontaine	20	42	26	68
Girardot Center for Youth and Families	20	39	26	65
Green Gables	10	83	0	83
Hogan Street	30	48	31	79
Langsford House	10	18	14	32
Lewis and Clark	10	40	12	52
NE Community Treatment Center	10	17	11	28
NW Regional Youth Center	30	40	33	73
Sears Youth Center	44	72	44	116
Sears Youth Center 90-Day	10	48	8	56
Sierra Osage	20	25	24	49
Spanish Lake	20	35	26	61
Special Treatment Unit	18	29	16	45
Twin Rivers	20	32	25	57
Watkins Mill	30	88	49	137
Watkins Mill 90-Day	10	25	8	34
Waverly	30	62	31	93
Waverly 90-Day	10	34	9	43
Waverly Semi-Residential	10	14	8	22
Wilson Creek	10	33	15	48
TOTAL	502	1,118	541	1,659

* Total Youths Served equals Youths Exiting plus Number of Youths in Facility on 06/30/97.

